THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Original Poetry.

KING JAMES AND UTAH.

BY THE KING'S JESTER.

Lo! when Utah loved Brigham,
King James rose to twig 'em
With armies, and cannon, to kill:
Though Car'lina, so clever,
The Union can sever,
And James, like a monkey, sits still.

Know that rulers are rotten,
And Union forgotten,
Where "*cost what it may*" is the swell;
So the Lord in his pleasure
Sends measure for measure,
And gives them their portion in hell.

Hark! the Mormon hears thunder!
The nation's gone under!
"*E pluribus unum*" is cure'd!
Mark! the boast of civilians—
The union of millions
Is but a frail bubble—to burst!

Chaff! There's folly in great men,
And folly in statesmen;
Yes, folly inhabits each house:
Laugh! ye kingdoms that neighbor'd;
"The mountain hath labor'd,
And," Granny says, "brought forth a mouse."

Catch rebellion and treason;
For now is the season:
All flesh is but grass, and hath sinn'd.
Watch! Jehovah hath spoken—
The nation is broken,
And Congress is nothing but wind.

Selections.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The following was delivered in the senate on the 17th ult. Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, said—At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument, but I must say, when in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to heaven and took an oath that we would sustain the constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of this Union, and that your constitution is to be trampled under foot, silence under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of this chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to ascertain what they were. But I confess I am unable to understand what it is of which they complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is perspectively coming into power, have never held office under this government, nor any individual of them. Therefore it is manifest that that party has as yet committed no act of which anybody can complain. If any one has fears as to what may hereafter ensue, they are mere apprehensions—nothing else. A bare suspicion, a fear, rising out of unwarrantable prejudices. I wish to ascertain in the outset whether we are right, for I tell gentlemen here if they can convince me that I am holding any political principle, that is not warranted by the constitution under which we live, or trenches on their rights, they need not ask me to compromise, for I will redress their rights myself when I am wrong. No man need approach me with a threat that the government is to be destroyed, because I hope that I have now, and ever shall have, that sense of justice that when any man shows me I am wrong, I shall be ready to right it without threat or compromise. Now, what is it of which gentlemen complain? When I left my home in the West to come to this place all was calm, cheerful and contented. I heard of no discontent, and apprehended there was no cause to interrupt the harmonious course of legislation. I did not learn that there had been, since we adjourned, any new fact interrening that could at all disturb the public mind. I did not know that there had been any encroachment upon the rights of any section or any individual. Therefore, I came here expecting we should have a harmonious session. It is very true that the great republican party, which has been organized ever since you repealed the Missouri compromise, which gave you four years ago full warning that its strength would result as it has resulted, and I suppose any man might have supposed things would have resulted in the same way. It is true this party has carried the election; but I do not suppose anything growing out of the election is the cause of the present excitement in the country. Now, who is it that is complaining? Is it the minority that they have subjected to an oppressive and aggressive government? No such thing as that, sir. We might as well think that eighty-four years ago, when the leaders of that glorious Revolution met in Philadelphia, there to draw up a bill of indictment against a weak king and his ministers, they had been at a loss what they would set forth as the cause of their complaints. But they had no difficulty in setting them forth, and so that great article of impeachment will go down to posterity to justify them for all they did. Let us, then, suppose the old patriots had been the ministers of the crown, or members of the British Parliament of the dominant party that had ruled Great Britain for thirty years previous. Instead of dignifying what they did as revolutionary, who would not have hanged every man of them as traitors? They would ask what right have you, who have had the government in your own hands, who have been ministers, doing everything that has been done, to set up here that you have been oppressed and aggrieved by the action of that very government? It would have been an act of treason, and nothing less. Now, they who sit here the leaders of this modern revolution, are they in a position to complain of the action of this government for years past? Why, they have had more than two-thirds of the Senate for many years. You that complain represent but little more than one quarter of the free people of the United States; yet you have prevailed for ten years past in the Cabinet of the President, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly every department of the government. Those who voted with you have dictated the policy of the government. Is it not strange that those who occupy this position come here complaining that their rights have been stricken down? But what is the cause of this great excitement which undoubtedly prevails in a portion of our country? for if the newspapers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the cities and large towns of the South that looks very much like the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution. We hear of Northern men being sent back, or scourged and tarred and feathered, and no inquiry made in regard to the cause. I do not suppose the regular government, in times of excitement like this, is really responsible for these outbreaks of passion. If the States where these outrages prevail were a foreign government, and if they were really authorized by the constituted authorities, everybody knows, if it were the strongest government in the world, we would declare war in one day. But what has caused this great excitement? I will tell you what I suppose it is. I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they have been led to believe that we, to-day the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot. They have been told so by our enemies at the North, and they would not hear us at all. Now, I wish to inquire candidly, honestly and fairly, whether the Southern gentlemen who complain so much have any reasonable grounds for that complaint—I mean when they are really informed as to our position. The Northern democrats have said we have Personal Liberty bills in some few of the Northern States, which would somehow trench upon your rights to recapture runaway slaves—a position that in not more than two or three cases has the least foundation in fact. But if these laws are really repugnant to the constitution, they are utterly void, and the courts would declare them so at any moment. Therefore I am glad to hear Senators on the other side say they do not complain of these bills. Your men have given up this bone of contention, this matter of complaint, which Northern men have set forth as a grievance more than any one else.

These laws were not intended to excite the South, or to put them in any position of degradation, as the Senator supposes. These laws against kidnapping are as old as the common law itself. I believe the State of Virginia has one to-day as stringent in its provisions as any of those of which you complain. And here let me say, because the subject occurs to me that the Senator from Virginia seems not so much to point out any specific acts that the Northern people have done that are injurious to your property, as something he takes to be a dishonor and a degradation. I think I feel as sensitive on that subject as any other man, if I know myself. I would be the last man who would advocate any law, or any act, that would humiliate or dishonor any section of this country, or any individual in it; but, on the other hand, let me tell those gentlemen I am exceedingly sensitive on that same point, whatever they may think, and had rather sustain an injury than an insult or dishonor, and I would be as unwilling to inflict it upon others as I would be to submit to it myself. I never do either the one or the other, if I know it. But I have already said those gentlemen who make these complaints have for a long series of years had this government in their own hands. I may say these gentlemen who have raised upon this floor their bill of indictment against us, have been the leaders of the dominant party for years; therefore, if there is anything in the legislation of the federal government that is not right, you, and not we, are responsible for it. We never yet have been invested with power to control the legislation of the country for an hour. I know the charges have been made and rung in our ears that we have been unfaithful to your Fugitive Slave bill. The law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the old guarantees of liberty that the Anglo-Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else.

Mr. Green said he knew that it was impossible to reclaim a slave in nine cases out of ten, and they risked their lives if they made the attempt. He thought the law no more obnoxious than any in case of scoundrels who rob and steal. (Applause in the galleries. The Chair said the galleries must be cleared, if the applause again was heard.)

Mr Wade—Never mind; let them cheer the Fugitive Slave law if they please.

Mr. Mason said he would insist on order if the indignities to the Senate did not cease.

Mr. Wade—This should be a poor remedy for a free man in humble circumstances to be taken under the provision of this bill to be carried where? Where he came from. Then he might be carried into the market place anywhere in a slave State, and what chance has he? This man may be kidnapped and carried into everlasting slavery; and does any man who has a regard for the sovereign rights of the states rise here and complain that a state could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and seizure? I believe of all men those who have made the most of these complaints are the last who would rise here and deny the power of a sovereign state to protect her own citizens against any federal legislature whatever. Then liberty bills have been made, not with a view to degrade the South, but with an honest view to guard the rights of their own citizens from unlawful research and seizures. I was exceedingly glad to hear senators on the other side say that the repeal of these bills will not relieve the case from the difficulties—and I have heard it everywhere, that the people of the free states are unfaithful in executing the Fugitive Slave law. It has been said, under such circumstances here, that, although I was sure as to my own state, yet I could not believe a word of what they were saying. I never did and never could, until our enemies here rise in their places, and, with a magnanimity I commend, have said this was not so. My colleague (Mr. Pugh), with a magnanimity for which I give him my thanks, has stood forth to testify that, in the State I in part represent, republican judges, courts and juries, have fulfilled this repulsive duty with perfect faithfulness, and so said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), and so I understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Fitch) to have said. Therefore this calumny is removed from us, so far as the statements of our political enemies can do it. I know our courts feel themselves bound to administer the laws just as they find them. Let me say to gentlemen of the Senate on the other side, where you have lost one slave by the unfaithfulness of legislative tribunals, we have had ten men murdered by your mobs against law. I cannot take up a southern paper but I read of men who travel for business, but you wait upon them by some committee and tell them to return. And what is the cause? Why, Sir, you come from Ohio, and they don't inquire what party you belong to. Many of these acts have been done under circumstances that would disgrace a savage. We have no security in traveling nearly one-half of this confederacy—especially the Gulf States. I don't care what a man's character may be, and if he never violated any law under heaven; but if he comes from the North, and especially if he has exercised his political rights and voted for Lincoln instead of somebody else, it is an offence punishable by indignity, by stripes, and by death. And you, whose constituents are guilty of all things, can stand up and accuse us of being unfaithful to the constitution of the land! I make the assertion here, that I do not believe in the history of the world there ever was a nation or a people where a law so repugnant to the general feeling was ever executed with the same faithfulness as has been this most repugnant Fugitive Slave law. You have a law in South Carolina by which you take the free citizens of Massachusetts or any other maritime state and lock them up in jail under a penalty. If the poor man cannot pay the jail fees, eternal slavery stares him in the face. It is a monstrous law, revolting to the best feelings of humanity, and in conflict with the constitution of the United States. I don't say this by way of recrimination. I know the excitement pervading the country, and I do not wish to add a single coal to the flame. Nevertheless, I wish the whole truth to appear. Then, what is it? You have the whole legislation of the country; you own the Cabinet and the Senate, and I may add you own the President of the United States, as much as you own the servants on your own plantations. But I can't see why Southern men rise up and complain of the action of this government. I have already shown it is impossible to point out any acts of which the republican party has been guilty of which you complain. Therefore, I understand that Senators who justify the overthrow of this government—who would break it up and resolve it into its original elements—do it on a mere suspicion that the republican party may somehow affect their rights. Now, what doctrines do we hold detrimental to you? Are we the setters forth of any new doctrine under the constitution? I tell you nay. There is no principle held to-day by the great republican party that has not had the sanction of your government for more than seventy years. You have changed your opinions; we stand where we used to stand. We stand on the slavery question in the place formerly occupied by the most revered statesmen of this nation, every one of them, Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Polk inclusive. And that revered statesman, Henry Clay, of blessed memory, with his dying breath, asserted the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then, are we held up before the community as violators of your rights? It is late in the day to accuse us of harboring these opinions. Then, what doctrines do we hold that are complained of? You don't complain of our Liberty Bills. You don't complain that Mr. Lincoln is a violent man and will probably do any injury to you. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) told us he had no apprehension Mr. Lincoln would do any act in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Iverson said he had said no such thing.

Mr. Wade said he understood the Senator to say so, and he understood the grievance to be that the Chief Magistrate, with the power of government, could do away with slavery in ten years.

Mr. Iverson said he said the republican party might do injury. He thought Mr. Lincoln would violate the constitution, when he could, with impunity.

Mr. Wade—It is of no great consequence what the Senator said. I say that Mr. Lincoln's character, from his youth up, has been such that you have no right to draw any inference that he will trespass on the right of any man, and if you harbor any other supposition it is in consequence of unwarranted prejudice, nothing else. I have listened to arguments here for about a week. They are in very general terms, very loosely drawn, and I do not know where to meet you at all. Is there anything in our platform detrimental to your rights, unless that in modern times you set up a different construction of the constitution from ours? We follow in the beaten track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another track, and assert your doctrine to be orthodox, that is all.

* * * *

Mr. Wade—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The republican party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, hold the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all civilized nations in the world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, France, Germany or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institutions. Now, the Senator from Texas told us that cotton was King, and could overrule, by its influence, (I do but use his words) and compel men to come down—that it had subjects in Europe. I will say to that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their King. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to overrule all nations and bring them under its footstool. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaints to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, slavery from invading another inch of free-soil Territory of this government. I stand there to-day. I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have commissioned me to stand there forever, and, so help me God, I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no republican, or convention of republicans, or paper, that pretend we have any right in your States to interfere with your peculiar institutions. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention even, to invade your constitution in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't like slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. But all at once, when we meet here, I find all gloom, and gentlemen rise up to say we are on the eve of breaking up this government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile government—and they look imploringly over to us and say, "you can prevent it." What can we do? You have not condescended to tell us what you want done. If we should give up the verdict of the people and take up your platform, I don't know but you would be satisfied, and I think the Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall) rather intimated, and the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Iverson) rather more than intimated that if we would take what is exactly the Charleston platform, on which Mr. Breckinridge was placed, and give up that on which we won our victory, you would grudgingly and hesitatingly be satisfied.

Mr. Iverson said he wished the Senator would read his speech before he quoted so much from it. He had not said they would be satisfied with any such thing.

Mr. Wade read from Mr. Iverson's speech, reported in the *Globe*, that he supposed there would be no overt act on the part of Mr. Lincoln, but the power of the government would be so executed against slavery that it would not last ten years, and continued: Then you are not going to wait for any overt act, but are going to proceed upon the suspicion that probably he might. I have disavowed any intention on the part of the republican party to harm a hair on your heads. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience. We have been faithful to all the laws. It is not, then, that Mr. Lincoln is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any. But, anticipating that the government may work you an injury, you will put all end to it, which means simply this—that we intend to rule or ruin this government. There is were it comes. We do not like your institutions, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institution as a matter of morals, but, admitting that, when it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law; has he committed any violation of duty? Why, then, are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I have shown that having the government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction; and the people, believing it was time the sceptre should depart from your hands, have placed it in more competent hands. If this is so, you have no constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that victory we have now, as to injure you at all. This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a Senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty. I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I suppose we had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn we have made have been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute-book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred compact between sections—what was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true, in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the democratic party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made and we went to the people with it, and, although usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best; and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be inaugurated and administer the government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that you have no government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet anchor of liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall not rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it in no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? Mr. Wade appealed to gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way the republicans would have threatened disunion? He claimed that if Mr. Lincoln was an honest man, he would administer the constitution faithfully. Therefore I say to you, as far as I am concerned I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here begging one. It would be an indignity to the people I represent if I was to stand here recreant to the rights of my party. We have won our rights to the Chief Magistracy, and if you were as willing to do justice to others as to exact it from them, you would never rise to ask for compromise. Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this government when you threaten, unless we do so, you will go out of this Union and destroy the government. I say, in my private capacity I never yield to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be met upon the principles of the constitution. I hope it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but, in my judgment, it is the wisest constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I ask for nothing more. There is another subject about which I ought to say something. It is claimed that you have a right to secede at your pleasure. I cannot find any warrant for doctrine like that in the constitution. In my judgment, it would be subversive of constitutional obligations. If that is so, we have no government. It would reduce this Union to a mere conglomeration of States, to be held together at the will of any captious member of it. The State of South Carolina is a small State; but, probably, if she was sunk by an earthquake, we should hardly find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that would prevail in this chamber. I say this from no ill will. I think she is unwise. I would be willing to let her go out if we could do so without an example fatal to all government. But, standing here, my wishes must be controlled by constitutional duty. I don't see how any man can pretend that a State can go out of the government at pleasure. The question was reviewed thirty years ago, and received a verdict which it was supposed had set it at rest forever. By General Jackson, and the men who surrounded him it was pronounced a delusion, and utterly disruptive of all governments. Yet, here it is to-day, blooming and fresh. Mr. Calhoun, even, held to the doctrine that we have power to make war on a State. You will find this doctrine in his long letter to Governor Hamilton. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the right of revolution, if you so call it—a right to destroy the government and erect another on its ruins more in accordance with your wishes. But when you undertake it you undertake it with this provision: If you are successful, all is right. You are heroes. But if you are defeated, you are rebels. That is the character of all the resolutions, if successful all well; if unsuccessful the government treats them as traitors. He did not see a cause to apprehend that any party intended to make war on the seceding States, he only asserted the right to do so if they saw fit. He would not, however, counsel or advise any party to do it. He would be very tender with the rights of the people who were about to break up the government under which they had deliberately came to the conclusion they could not live; but he apprehended that the position of the republicans would compel them to take austere ground. Although a State secedes they cannot recognize her right to go out of the Union until she gains the consent of the Union! The duty of the Chief Magistrate is to execute the law in every part of the government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Neither will the Constitution of the United States warrant his saying that a single star has fallen. He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded, and to pay no respect to resolutions that declare she has done so. In doing this it does not follow that he must make war upon her, but he should exercise every federal right over her, the most important of which is the collection of the revenue. There are many rights for the benefit of the people of a State which might be dispensed with. If they do not want the mails carried the President could abolish the post offices. They might not, perhaps, elect officers to send here, but they could do as they liked about that. They have a right to be perfectly represented here; but if they choose to forego that privilege, it is not incumbent upon the President to force them to send representatives here. But the Chief Magistrate must collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. No State can be released from that obligation, for the Constitution demands it. What follows? If the seceding State shuts up her ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes, then ships will cease to go there; or, if the government blockades her ports to collect revenue, then she will not have gained her independence by secession. If she will feel contented to live under this equivocal state of things all will be well; but she cannot do so. What will she do? She must take the initiative, and declare war upon the United States. Then force must be met by force, and she must hew out her independence by violence and war. There was no other way under the Constitution that he knew of if a State secede and declare war. He did not suppose that there was a lawyer on the floor but who will say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is the result, and we may as well look the matter in the face. The Senator from Texas says that the South will force an ignominious treaty from us in Faneuil Hall. To this he would answer: Well, you may; we know your powers; we know your bravery; we do not want to fight with you, but, nevertheless, if you drive us to the necessity we will use all our powers to maintain the government intact in all its integrity. If we are overthrown, the government will be subverted, as thousands of other governments have been. If you are the weakest, then, you must go to the wall. That is all there is about it. That is the condition in which we stand. I can see no power in the Constitution that will release the Senator from this position. He did not take the oath to sustain the Constitution unless one State seceded. There was no such immunity for him. There was no way, then, for a State to go out of the Union that could demand equal justice under the Constitution and indicate her grievances while the flag of the nation waved over her. There was no way for a State to go out except by making war and vindicating by arms her right to independence, and if she did this, he had a prophecy in his mind. No man would regret more than himself the disruption of the powers of the United States where the people think themselves aggrieved, if there was only honorable release from it. But all this trouble is a matter of prejudice, superinduced by listening to the enemies of the republican party. We are looked upon in the light of enemies, we are branded as traitors, we are styled John Brown men; but if the South will secede we will preserve the Union and await the glorious future. Mexico owes England eight millions of dollars and asks of us protection, and she has all the elements to build up a glorious republican empire. The republican party will do anything for the Union.

The Senator from Illinois and his colleague had said, that the black republicans were going for a reign of equality, and would build up a black government. He (Wade) thought it would be one of the most blessed things if inducements could be made to every black man among us, to find a home in Central America or Lower Mexico. Then adopt the Homestead policy, and we will have such a power vested in native white men as was never before seen. Men of every clime come among us, and we will build up a nation of laboring men. Then Canada will knock at our doors, and we will have all the elements to build up a republic more powerful and more just than the world has ever dreamed of. He was for maintaining the Union of the States. He would sacrifice everything to maintain it. The glorious old flag of ours shall never by any act or word of his cease to wave over this nation as it is. But, if we will have it in the new renovated government of which he had spoken, the old Fourth of July will never be repealed, and the old flag of 1776 will float over the nation forever. This capitol, gentlemen had said, would answer for a Southern republic. Sir, it shall ever be the capitol of our Union. It was laid by Washington and consecrated by him, and the flag, vindicated in the war of the Revolution shall ever continue to float to the breeze over it. (Applause in the galleries.) Washington and his patriots fought for that good old flag, and it was the glory of their lives. His (Wade's) own father, though a humble soldier, fought to save the great cause, and went through sevenfold hardships for it. He bequeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection. It was his (Wade's) protection in youth and the glory and the pride of his riper years, and though it might be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its shadow he would die.—*New York Herald.*

MAKE THE FIRESIDE PLEASANT.

My friend, do you want to make home delightful to the young folks? Then don't come creeping from your business, with all the day's cares and trials hanging, like forty mill-stones, about your neck! Leave them in their proper place! Come smiling to your fireside, as if you expected to enjoy yourself, and wanted the rest of "the folks" to do the same thing. If a pleasant circumstance has come under your observation, keep it for discussion at your fireside; if a smile-waking thought has occurred to you, divide with the home circle. Don't shrug up your shoulders and draw down your mouth if a few young people "happen in" to see your juveniles! Don't complain about the noise they make! You were young yourself once, and if you go to work to help them have a good time, our word for it, the noise will soon cease to annoy you. The world has a very rigidizing influence on its disciples, and if you don't take the evenings to unbend in, you will become an absolute automaton. Forget, once in a while, that life is not all sunshine—forget your cares, and they will diminish in proportion. There never was a day so dark but that a happy home-evening could gild its shadows! Make your fireside something for all to look forward to, and think about—make it a resting place—and you may depend upon it, life will be a pleasanter affair to you!

Miscellaneous.

A lap-dog recently brought $2,000 in London by auction.

W. E Read, a blind man from his birth, has recently completed, without aid, a piano which was exhibited lately at the Indiana State Fair, and is said to be a fine instrument.

The Press Corps of Liverpool, England, have caught the rifle-corps fever. Their uniform consists of scarlet dress and black trowsers, with red stripe, and a shako for a head piece. The members will all wear swords in addition to carrying rifles, an old act of Parliament allowing all printers to wear swords.

Sam Houston, in a recent speech in Texas, declared: "However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought and should be inaugurated. Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not."

A strange accident recently happened at the coal mine of Marihaye, at Flemalle Grande, in Belgium. A man named Thiry, had got on a ladder to grease the rope used in drawing up the wooden case called the basket, when he lost his balance and fell down the shaft. When the basket which was ascending at the time, came up to the surface in a few minutes after, it contained the body of the unfortunate man, but without the head, which, in the fall, coming against the sharp edge, had been separated from the trunk, and was afterward found at the bottom of the shaft.

It is stated as a striking proof of the excellence of the constitution of Queen Victoria, and of her physical training and regularity of habit; that; during the twenty-three years she has been on the British throne, she has never been confined to her room from sickness for a single day.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions, given by their Honors Judges Kinney and Crosby, have been furnished us for publication. It is our intention to give publicity to the opinions and rulings of the Supreme Court, as fast as our space will permit.

This week we are compelled to leave out the minutes of the court, in order to give room for the legislative proceedings. A full report will be published next week.

THOMAS WINTERS vs. FRANCIS J. HUGHES. } In Supreme Court, Utah Ter., Jan'y Term, A. D. 1861.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF CARSON COUNTY.

Opinion by Hon. John F. Kinney, Chief Justice.

Hughes, the appellee, files the following notice to dismiss:

First. Because said judgment is joint against said Winters and Atchison, and said Atchison has not joined Winters in prosecuting said appeal; but said appeal is prosecuted and prayed for by said Winters in his individual name, and on his own behalf.

Second. Said Winters in his appeal bond herein filed, does not refer to, or describe the judgment set out in the record, but refers to a judgment in favor of said plaintiff and against said Winters alone

In deciding this motion the court will consider the points separately. Was it necessary for Atchison to unite with Winters in the appeal in order to give this court jurisdiction?

The record discloses the fact that the foundation of the suit was a joint and several note executed by Atchison & Winters for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. To secure the payment of this note, a mortgage deed was given, signed by the makers respectively, and as the note was not paid, a petition in chancery was filed to foreclose the equity of redemption of the mortgagors in the premises described. The writ was returned "served" as to Winters, and "not found" as to Atchison. Winters alone appeared and pleaded to the suit. By counsel he conducted the defense, filed bills of exceptions in his own name, and appears to have been the sole party defendant over whom the court acquired jurisdiction.

Counsel seem to have been particularly guarded in their appearance at each stage of the pleadings, appearing for defendant Winters, and in no instance is it manifest that Atchison was represented in court.

The decree was rendered upon the overruling of the demurrer filed by Winters. So far as the record exhibits the fact, he appears to have been the only defendant in court.

It is now gravely asserted that he alone could not appeal, but that Atchison must join.

If the court acquired no jurisdiction of the person of Atchison, he was not a party to the proceedings in court, and the decree against him is a nullity. He could not become a party in this court without being first made a party in the court below. This is not a court of original but appellate jurisdiction. A judgment must be first rendered in the court below against persons brought into court by either actual or constructive service, before such judgment can be reviewed on its merits in this court.

Under sec. 14 of the laws of Utah, page 134, the court may acquire jurisdiction by constructive service, but only when the complaint is against the defendant as a non-resident or absconded debtor, and the plaintiff has given surety, and an order is issued to the proper officer to take property, and such property is appraised; then the court shall advertise its order in a newspaper and send a copy thereof to the defendant, if his residence is known. No such proceeding was resorted to in order to bring Atchison into court. It will be observed that the complaint must be against the defendant as a non-resident or absconded debtor before publication can be made. Such complaint was not filed against Atchison, and we are at a loss to know how the court could have rendered a decree against him.

Is the case, then, properly appealed by Winters? The Organic Act provides that writs of error, bills of exceptions and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of the district courts to the Supreme Court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

While the Legislature cannot take away the right of appeal, it is to be regretted that no specific mode has been provided for taking the appeal. The only law on the subject is to be found on page 136 of the laws of Utah, which provides that an appeal may be taken. How, in what manner, within what time, or whether by one, or all the parties aggrieved, is not specified.

While writs of error may issue without the aid of statute, appeals are purely statutory. Because the statute is silent as to the *manner*, this court is not deprived of the power to hear under the Organic Act, if the appeal be before us. As the law now is, nothing more is necessary than obtaining the record of the court below, and filing it in this court, by the party properly in court against whom judgment is rendered. There is no provision for praying an appeal, giving notice to the adverse party, or filing a supersedeas bond in order to entitle the party to the right of appeal. And as all these wholesome statutory provisions are omitted, and as the Organic Act has constituted this an appellate court, the court will take jurisdiction of the case, providing there is a final judgment against a party in court, and the record is in due form of law.

Such appeal is before us in this case. The error in the court below in rendering a decree against a person not in court, cannot prejudice Winters, who did appear and defend, or prevent him having his rights re-adjudicated in this court.

Suppose the decree had been against Winters, and a person deceased at the time of rendition, could it be claimed that Winters could not appeal? If so, the Organic Act on this subject means nothing, and this is not an appellate court. The dead man certainly could not join in the appeal, and the judgment as to him would be void. But according to the argument, all the co-defendants must join in order to give the court jurisdiction. How could Atchison unite when he was not in court, and by the return of the marshal, not in the county? We are not inclined to controvert the doctrine that the party, plaintiffs or defendants over whom the court has acquired jurisdiction, and against whom it had power to render judgment, must as a general rule join in the appeal; but even the decisions cited by counsel on this point have been made upon statutes, and are inapplicable to the case at bar.

But the second ground for dismissal is, that Winters in his appeal bond does not describe the judgment set out in the record, but a judgment against him alone.

As we have already stated, no appeal bond was necessary to entitle Winters to the appeal. Such bond is only intended as a supersedeas to the issuance of execution, and if an improper bond has been filed, a bond reciting a different judgment than the one appealed from, the plaintiff had a right to his execution upon the judgment not set out in the bond. The bond is not essential to the validity of the appeal under the Organic Act and laws of Utah. Neither will the appeal stay execution in the absence of a bond. The bond may be regarded as imperfect or void, still the right of Winters to be heard on appeal is as complete as if he had filed a perfect bond. It is not given for the purpose of *taking* the appeal, but to *stay* execution, and Winters cannot be denied a hearing in this court by a misdescription of the judgment in the bond. If the court would entertain the appeal without a bond, it follows as a necessary corollary that it will do so with a defective one.

The motion, for the reasons here given, is overruled.

REESE ET AL VS. THOMAS KNOTT.

In this case a motion to dismiss is filed by defendant's counsel, on the following grounds:

1st. That there is no statute or authority of law in this Territory for granting writs of error by the Supreme to the District Court.

2d. The first, second, and third grounds of error mentioned in plaintiff's petition are foreign to the record of the case, and cannot, for this reason, be entertained.

3d. Plaintiffs in error failed to give bonds with security conditioned to prosecute their writ of error to effect, and answer all damages and costs, if they failed to make their plea good.

It is true, that the statutes are lamentably deficient in not having, in accordance with the general usage of other States and Territories, enacted laws as to the forms and modes of procedure by which writs of error may be sued out, or appeals taken according to established rules, and by which parties, considering themselves aggrieved, may seek their remedy in the Supreme Court. Fortunately, however, at times, the common law affords a remedy for insufficient legislation, and thus, in a manner, prevents the deprivation which would otherwise occur of the legal rights of the parties litigant.

The writ of error is a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior, commanding them to send up the record, and is a writ allowable at common law.

2d. That the bill of exceptions and petition in error do not agree.

A petition in error is a statutary provision, and this being a writ at common law, where not otherwise provided for by statutary provision, it may be issued on application, showing cause, and without petition or bill of exceptions.

All that is necessary is for the party to assign errors in the Supreme Court. The bill of exceptions simply makes that a matter of record, which does not otherwise appear, and is not necessary to give the court jurisdiction of the case in error.

3d. That the plaintiffs in error failed to give bond. There is no law in this Territory, requiring a bond, in order to entitle the party to have his case reviewed on error, and a writ of error does not necessarily operate as a supersedeas to the execution.

For these reasons the motion to dismiss is overruled.

APOLOGY.

The Legislative Assembly was in session till about 4 o'clock this morning. This is our apology for not going to press at our usual early hour; and the unusual amount of business before that body, has caused us to devote extra space to the report of its proceedings.

Local News.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1861.

The bill to incorporate Ogden City was taken up again on its second reading; several amendments were made, and the bill passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

"An act incorporating the Carson Quarts Mill Company," was called up for reconsideration, and after some little talk upon the subject, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Councilors Ferguson, Snow and Geo. A. Smith. Councilor Ferguson, in behalf of the special committee, made the following report:

"Your committee to whom was referred the accompanying 'Act providing for appeals to the supreme court,' is respectfully returned with the recommendation of your committee that it pass as amended."

Councilor Hardy presented a bill for "An act regulating the interest of money," which passed its first reading.

"An act to charter the Virginia, Washoe and Steamboat Valley Railroad Company," was referred to the above named special committee. The act concerning notaries public in Carson County was taken up, and passed its first reading. In the second reading, the word "two" was stricken out, and the word "five" substituted; also the word "three" was stricken out and the word "six" inserted. It passed its third reading by its title, and was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Councilor Carrington presented a bill for an act to increase the territorial tax from five to seven mills on the dollar. It was referred to the committee on revenue.

Several other bills were under consideration, and passed a reading.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

The judiciary committee reported back a bill for "An act concerning arrests;" also a bill for "An act for the forcible assessing and collecting of taxes." Both these bills were amended by the committee; the former passed as amended, the latter was killed.

"An act regulating the interest of money," had the enacting clause stricken out, on motion of Councilor Carrington.

Councilor Hardy presented a petition from the citizens of Payson, praying for the power to control the waters of Spring creek.

The quartz mill bill was amended, and passed.

The committee on library reported that they had considered well the librarian's report, and deemed further legislation unnecessary.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Reports of committees, and argument thereon, occupied the Council most of the day.

Some two or three bills, of a local character, passed their second reading.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The bill relating to Justices of the Peace was reported back by Councilor Carrington, with a recommendation that the Council do not concur. The recommendation was adopted. It was also voted not to concur in the bill regulating the management and superintendence of common schools.

A memorial to Congress for the purchasing of Indian lands, and locating the Indians on lands unoccupied by the whites, was concurred in.

"An act changing the rate of Territorial tax" passed its second and third readings.

The following communication was received from the Secretary of the Territory:

"Secretary's Office, G. S. L. City, } Jan. 16th, 1861. }

"Hon. Daniel H. Wells:

"Hon. John Taylor:

"Gentlemen:—The 'Act to legalize certain surveys in Carson county,' 'An act in relation to commitment and bail,' 'An act repealing a certain ordinance therein named;' 'An act in relation to abatement in civil actions;' 'An act in relation to the Supreme Court;' 'An act concerning surveys of mining claims in Carson county;' and 'An act concerning notaries public in and for the county of Carson,' have this day been approved by the Governor, and the same are now on file in this office.

"Your obedient servant,
"FRANCIS H. WOOTTON
"Secretary of Territory."

Several bills passed their first readings, some of which were referred to committees, others laid on the table to come up in their order.

Councilor Ferguson presented a bill for "An act regulating fees in the district courts," which was, on motion of Councilor G. A. Smith, laid on the table indefinitely.

"An act to incorporate Virginia City," was killed, on motion of Councilor Woodruff.

The House bill (No. 46) entitled "An act appointing Albert P. Rockwood to remit or order the collecting the delinquent Territorial taxes, and the defalcation of assessors and collectors," was taken up. Councilors Ferguson and Carrington motioned and argued in favor of non-concurrence. The question was put, and the bill negatived.

"An act in relation to attachments and garnishees," was taken up and slain.

The act providing for the times and places of holding the district courts for the Territory of Utah, came from the committee amended, and so passed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

The following communication from the Executive was read:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, G S. L. City, U.T., } 17th January, 1861 }

"To the Legislative Assembly of Utah:

"Gentlemen—In a former communication I recommended that the Chief Justice and his associates should be authorized to alternate in their several districts. I would again urge that subject upon your favorable consideration. It would be a source of serious inconvenience to the community to be deprived of district courts in the event of the sickness or absence of the judge to whom the district may have been assigned.

"The act assigning the judges has been in my office for some days, awaiting your action in fixing the time of holding courts. This action, in my opinion, cannot, with propriety, be longer deferred.

"I earnestly recommend that you fix the rate of legal interest of ten per cent per annum, and damages for appeals for delay, not exceeding fifteen per cent at the discretion of the court.

"The 'Act constituting the county jail of Carson County as a branch penitentiary of the Territory of Utah" will be productive of the most important benefits to that portion of the Territory. I hope that the Legislature will concur with me in opinion in regard to the expediency of assessing a tax of one-half per cent., to be levied upon the property of Carson County, for the purpose of constructing the necessary buildings, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and authorizing the commissioners to pledge the revenue derived from the specific tax, to enable them to secure the necessary funds.

"Respectfully,
"Your ob't servant,
"A. CUMMING,
"Governor of Utah."

On motion of Councilor Ferguson, the subjects contained in the foregoing message were referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Ogden City charter act was received from the House amended, and concurred in by the Council, without argument.

Councilor Ferguson moved that the committee on claims and appropriations be instructed to include in the general Territorial Appropriation Bill, an appropriation of five thousand dollars to aid in the completion and roofing, and weatherboarding the sides of the bridge leading in a direction west on North Temple street, in Great Salt Lake City, over Jordan river; the same to be placed at the control of the Territorial Road commissioner, and expended as herein provided."

On motion of Councilor Carrington, the subject was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Committee reports then occupied a considerable portion of the day. Among the number was the following:

The committee on printing reported back the memorial to the Legislative Assembly for a protective tax to favor home manufactures, and recommended that it be printed as a matter of public interest.

On motion of Councilor Carrington, the editors of the *Deseret News* and MOUNTAINEER are requested to publish the same.

[We regret that we cannot publish the above-named memorial this issue, as requested by the Council, the original having been sent to his Excellency, with a bill on the subject. The bill provides for the levying of a tax of ten per cent. on all imported merchandize.]

The House resolution, appointing Hon. Albert P. Rockwood to investigate all matters in relation to the Penitentiary, was returned from the committee, and the Council voted not to concur.

Councilor Snow, chairman of the committee on roads, &c., made the following report:

"The committee, to whom has been referred the petitions of citizens of Sanpete county requesting an appropriation of two hundred dollars to be applied on a certain road, would recommend that the committee on appropriations be instructed to include in the Territorial appropriation bill the sum of five thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of James Jones, of North Bend, to improve the road from North Bend, Sanpete county, to the mouth of Spanish Fork kanyon."

On motion of Councilor Geo. A. Smith, the report was accepted, and the committee on appropriations were instructed to incorporate the sum of five hundred dollars in the Territorial appropriation bill for the purpose designated.

Council then adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

Councilor Carrington recommended the passage of "An act concerning the construction and protection of telegraph lines in the Territory of Utah." The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence.

Councilor F. D. Richards presented "Memorial to Congress for the preservation of the Union." The motion was adopted and sent to the House for concurrence.

A message was received from the House, stating the concurrence of that body in the following: "An act providing for taxing certain imported merchandize and spirituous liquors." "Memorial to Congress for the preservation of the Union." "Resolution to convene the legislative assembly 1861-62." "Resolution to print the journals of the extra session of 1860." "An act concerning the construction and protection of telegraph wires in the Territory of Utah."

The Council met the House in joint session at 9 p.m. and transacted considerable business.

On motion of Mr. E. T. Benson, Mr. Wm. P. Vance was elected Probate Judge for Summit County.

On motion of Mr. Stout, Henry W. Brizzee was elected Notary Public for Summit County.

On motion of Mr. Clawson, Richard N. Allen, of Genoa City, Isaac Farewell, of Mono City, J. Martin Reese, of Virginia City, Alfred James of Virginia City, and T. Jefferson Atchison, of Silver City, were elected notaries public for Carson County.

On dissolution of joint session the Council resumed their sitting.

Councilor Farr reported "General appropriation bill for the session of 1860-61," which was read, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Councilor Hardy presented the following resolution: "Be it resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah, that we tender our thanks to Hon. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory, for the courteous manner in which he has provided for the Legislative Assembly, and for his urbane and gentlemanly bearing to the members during the present session.

Be it further resolved that this resolution be spread upon the journals of both houses, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Honorable Secretary.

The following messages were received from the Executive:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, G. S. L. City, U. T. }

"Hon. Dan'l H. Wells, Prest. Council,

"Hon. John Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"I herewith return the following acts which have not received my approval:

"'An act providing for taxing imported goods, &c.'

"'Memorial to Congress to preserve the Union, &c.'

"'Memorial to Congress for the admission of the State of Deseret.'

"'Resolution to repeal a resolution offering a reward for discovery of a coal bed.'

"The following acts have been approved:

"'An act incorporating Ogden City.'

"'Memorial to Congress for donating lands to cities, towns, and villages for school purposes.'

"'An act to organize Summit county.'

"'An act adjourning Legislature to Court House, Great Salt Lake City.'

"'Resolution to print Journal of Extra Session of Legislature.'

"'An act authorizing Secretary of Territory to receive and collect fees in certain cases.'

"'An act repealing an act named therein.' (Tooele county seat.)

"'An act changing the county seat of Carson county.'

"'Resolution concerning quota of public arms due Utah from United States.'

"'An act concerning County Surveyors.'

"'Memorial to Congress for purchase of Indian lands, &c.'

"'An act further defining the duties of officers of the Penitentiary, and for other purposes.'

"'An act granting the City Council of Payson city to control the waters of Spring Creek.'

"'An act constituting county jail of Carson county, a branch penitentiary.'

"'Memorial to Congress regarding preemption lands.'

"'An act concerning arrests.'

"'An act providing for toll-bridge across Green River.'

"'An act concerning electric telegraph in the Territory of Utah.'

"'An act to incorporate Virginia City.'

"'An act to provide for building county jail for Carson county.'"

A complimentary resolution to His Excellency Gov. A. Cumming was received from the House, and heartily concurred in.

The following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolution of approval of the administration of Gov. A. Cumming.

"Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That we duly appreciate and highly approve of the impartial and dignified manner in which His Excellency Gov. A. Cumming, has presided over the executive department of this Territory; his firm and unflinching course among many serious difficulties, has won for him many friends. Long may he live, as a specimen of high-minded independence."

On motion of Councilor Carrington, the Secretary of the Council was requested to strike the words "Governor and," out of such documents as His Excellency might not approve; and the Secretary of the Territory be requested to forward said memorials to our delegate to Congress, and the concurrence therein of the House was requested.

On motion of Councilor Carrington, the Council dissolved.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 10 a.m.

Mr. Smith, chairman of committee on counties, to whom was referred the motion in relation to boundaries and jurisdiction of counties, finding a great discrepancy in the present "Act defining the boundaries of counties," reported the accompanying bill, entitled, "An act defining the boundaries of counties."

On motion of Mr. Rockwood, the report was received, and the bill laid on the table to come up in its order.

"An act constituting the county jail of Carson County as a branch penitentiary of the Territory of Utah," was taken up on its third reading, and, on motion of Mr. West, passed.

The bill was read by its title, and amended so as to read, "An act constituting the county jail of Carson County a branch penitentiary for the Territory of Utah," and so passed.

"An act to incorporate Virginia City," was taken up on its third reading," and, on motion of Mr. Stout, passed.

"An act to legalize certain surveys in Carson County," was taken up on its third reading, and, on motion of Mr. Nebeker, passed.

"An act in relation to commitment and bail," was taken up on its third reading, and, on motion of Mr. Stout, passed.

"An act changing the county seat of Carson County," was taken up on its second reading by sections, and amended.

"An act to incorporate the Carson Railroad and Turnpike Company," passed its second reading.

"An act to appoint a commission to remit or order the collection of the delinquent Territorial taxes and the defalcations of assessors and collectors," was taken up on its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Stout, was laid over to come up in its order.

The House adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 14, 10 a.m.

A communication was received from the Council stating that the following bills had passed that body:

"An act incorporating Ogden city," amended. "An act concerning notaries public in and for the county of Carson," amended. "An act constituting the county jail of Carson county a branch penitentiary for the Territory of Utah," amended. "An act to legalize certain surveys in Carson county," the second section stricken out. "An act in relation to commitment and bail. "An act providing for appeals to the Supreme Court."

The Council reconsidered their action of the 10th inst., negativing "An act authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Territory to receive and collect fees in certain cases," and passed the same with amendments.

The communication stated that the Council did not concur in "An act to amend an ordinance, incorporating Parowan city," nor in "An act incorporating Cedar city," as amended.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, the bills in which the concurrence of the House was solicited, were laid on the table.

Reports were received from several committees.

Mr. Thurber presented "Memorial to Congress for the purchase of the Indian lands, and the removal of the Indians from the settlements, and locating them in valleys unoccupied by whites," which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Stout, adopted.

"An act to incorporate the Carson Railroad and Turnpike Company," was passed.

"An act changing the county seat of Carson county," was passed.

"An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions now in force in Utah Territory, and embodying certain amendments," was taken up on its second reading by sections, amended, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Long, said bill passed its third reading by its title.

TUESDAY, Jan 15, 9.30 a.m.

"An act providing for the times and places of holding the District courts for the Territory of Utah," was taken up on its second reading by sections, amended, and, on motion of Mr. Stout, passed as amended.

On motion, the bill passed its third reading, and was read by its title, and so passed.

Mr. Stout moved that the committee on claims and appropriations be instructed to incorporate in the appropriation bill the sum of five hundred dollars to the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Association; seconded and carried.

Mr. Rockwood moved that said appropriation be accompanied with instructions that the same be applied to the development of the resources of this country, and not to the encouragement of articles or stock imported. Seconded and carried.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 10 a.m.

Mr. James, chairman of committee on incorporations, to whom was referred a bill for "An act concerning the construction and protection of electric telegraph lines in the Territory of Utah," reported that they had amended the same, and recommended its passage as amended.

On motion of Mr. Long, the report was received, and the bill taken up on its second reading by sections, amended, and, on motion passed its second reading.

On motion the bill passed its third reading by its title.

Mr. James, from committee on incorporations, to whom was referred "An act to incorporate the Carson Quartz Mill Company," reported that after due consideration, they respectfully recommend that the bill do not pass.

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Rockwood, chairman of committee on militia, to whom was referred the subject of public arms due this Territory, respectfully presented the following communication, as a report on said subject:

"Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Jan. 15, 1861. }

"Hon. H. B. Clawson:

"Sir:—In answer to your request in behalf of the committee on militia of the House of Representatives, for an expression in regard to the kind of arms most proper to receive from the Ordnance Department of the United States, for the quota of arms due to this Territory, I consider it most expedient for the Territory, in point of land transportation from the frontiers, as well as useful to the militia, to take the whole quota of arms now due to the Territory, in Colt's patent revolving breech pistols, of the size commonly known as navy size, or belt pistol, the revolving breech having six chambers.

"The 2,775 muskets referred to in the message of His Excellency Gov. Cumming, when commuted at the rate specified in the 'statement of the cost of small arms, etc., at their equivalent in muskets,' will give 2,004 of the aforesaid pistols and appendages, which, when packed, will weigh about 3¼ tons; the said muskets and accoutrements would weigh about 16 tons; a large difference to be freighted across the plains at the expense of the Territory.

"I, therefore, recommend that the Legislature request the Governor to call for the whole quota of arms due the Territory up to the present year, to be delivered in the aforesaid kind of pistols at Florence, Nebraska Territory, as a convenient point for the Territory to receive them.

"Respectfully,
"T. W. ELLERBECK,
"Col. Ordnance, Militia, U. T."

The committee have prepared "resolution concerning quota of public arms due this Territory," and recommended its adoption, as the most feasible means, whereby said public arms can be delivered at Great Salt Lake City, in this Territory.

On motion of Mr. Stout, the report of committee was received, and the resolution adopted.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 10 a.m.

The House was engaged in the discussion of the "Revenue bill" nearly the whole of the sitting to-day.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 10 a.m.

The House was engaged in the passage of the numerous bills named in the previous minutes of the session.

DOINGS IN PROVO.

We learn by a communication from our Provo correspondent, that the settlement of difficulties by appealing to the use of the revolver and the bowie knife, is becoming obselete in that city. The most approved and latest adopted style of procuring redress, is the liberal application of the black snake whip. We judge this from the following facts:

It appears that on Monday last, two men from Provo valley met in Centre street, and immediately on encountering each other, one commenced to apply a black snake whip over the back, shoulders and legs of the other. As might be expected, such a salutation did not prove very agreeable, and the assaulted man grappled with his opponent, and at least stopped the further application of the whip.

On Tuesday the whipped man entered a store and found another person with whom he was in bad odor. After some altercation they appealed to "science" after the most approved prize-ring method; the conquered of the previous day was again put *hors de combat*, and had to retreat, feeling no better satisfied than he did with the whip.

On Tuesday also, as Joseph A. Thompson was reading a newspaper in Stewart & Co.'s store, a man named Frank Woodward entered, and twisting the lash of of a black snake whip around his hand, inflicted a heavy blow with the butt end on Thompson's head. Thompson fell senseless, and while in that helpless state, Woodward struck him again with the same instrument. It is supposed that Thompson's head was severely fractured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Monday, 14th inst., Alvin Hamilton, of North Ogden Ward, went on the mountain to get some timber; after he had partly chopped a pine tree, while attempting to push it up hill, the tree fell the opposite way, and a dry limb caught him by his clothes, pulling him the distance of a quarter of a mile down the mountain side. He was found by Richard T. Berrett and Joseph Balford, who were at work a short distance off.

With one arm and one leg broken, and badly bruised otherwise, they succeeded in getting him home; he exhibited but little appearance of life. Dr. McIntire was immediately sent for, who dressed his wounds and broken limbs. The unfortunate man died the following day. He was a native of Lower Canada; obeyed the gospel in the winter of 1858, in the State of Michigan, and gathered with the Saints to the valley in 1859; aged 28 years. He left a wife but no children. — *Thomas Dunn*, Bishop.

Eastern News.

WASHINGTON.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent, writing under date of Dec. 18th, presents the following doleful picture:

"There is no gleam of sunshine, no ray of hope." He states that there is no hope from Senator Crittenden's resolution; as the Missouri compromise line was abolished on the ground of unconstitutionality. That there is no hope from anything the executive can do; nor from union meetings; nor from what caucuses may determine; nor from what republicans may offer, nor from what Southern democrats may present. No hope is to be expected from the crisis committee, as that is now a sectional organization. It is not expected to accomplish anything, unless it be to sharpen the political agonies under which the country is now laboring. The Republicans in the House have bluntly refused to acknowledge that slaves are recognized as property under the constitution. The correspondent says:

"Civil war was never more imminent than at this moment; for, with all hope of reconciliation lost, all hope of peace between the two sections must be abandoned."

The Republicans grow bolder and bolder every day. They are emphatically coercive, in every sense of the word, and say the sentiments of the North and West will triumphantly sustain them. This is the declaration of prominent Republicans in the halls of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—On the 17th, Senator Lane (Oregon) introduced a resolution to the effect that the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previously, and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States. That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the government to interfere in any way with the steps the States may agree to adopt. That the federal government abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State; and that if there is any danger of a collision, the Federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn. Laid over.

Senator Douglas suggested that all such resolutions be referred to the committee of Thirteen.

Senator Crittenden, of Ky., explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically re-establish the Missouri compromise; that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the State; provided for the faithful performance of the Fugitive Slave Law, &c. It was his settled conviction that unless some conciliatory measures were adopted, we would be a separated and divided people in less than six months. He thought the North ought to be satisfied. The South has only one third of the territory. We are in a position where history will record our action: let it not be said of us, when we saw discord and danger, we showed a better party spirit, and a great country was ruined—and to the amazement of the world, the GREAT REPUBLIC had fallen, and thus cause our names to go down with stigma upon them. He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of the flag, and expressed a hope that such would be the case.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Greene, made the special order for Monday, the 24th.

Senator Powell's (Ky.) resolution was adopted; and the President was authorized to form the committee, that they might go to work and make an effort to save the Union.

Senator Johnson (Tenn.) argued in favor of a different mode of electing the President. He was opposed to secession and thought that it devolved on every man to exert himself to save the Union.

HOUSE.—On the 18th, the Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Washburn (rep.) of Maine, informing him that he had placed in the hands of the Governor of that State his resignation, as representative, to take effect on January 1st.

Mr. Otro (N. M.) introduced a resolution recognizing the co-operation of the volunteers with the regular forces of New Mexico, and proposed an appropriation to pay them.

Mr. Ely (rep. N. Y.) offered a bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph act.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. Mr. Branch stated that it should first be considered in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. After some debate, he carried his point. The House then went into committee. But after attending to some other business, they left the Pacific Railroad bill just where they found it.

The Speaker presented a letter from Mr. Ford, Public Printer, proposing to surrender his contract, as the reduced prices were not remunerative. Referred to Printing committee.

LETTER TO JAMES BUCHANAN.

[THE following Washington document we publish by request. Of the sentiments expressed therein we have nothing at present to say, but simply give it to our readers as we have received it.]

To the President of the United States.

UNHAPPY MAN!

And is this to be the end of the disgraceful administration with which, for our sins, you have been permitted to curse this long-suffering people? Is it not enough that by your mismanagement millions have been lavished in futile expeditions, that by your corruption untold millions of the

public money have rewarded your political partizans? And now, as the day hastens when you are to resign the guardianship of the temple of American liberty, with which you were foolishly intrusted, will you pull down its pillars and bury us in its ruins? I shall not attempt to confute the transparent sophistry by which you, in your message, and the Attorney-General of the United States—I mean the *Attorney-General of James Buchanan*—would deceive an outraged people. Is any man so foolish as to suppose that you deceive *yourself* by your false issues of "War against a State," and other such assumptions?

You have nothing to do with "States,"—you are required to punish *traitors!* But not only would you try to persuade us that you have no authority to punish treason, but, doing as much as in you lies to destroy the last hope of the nation—the courage and energy of Congress—you strive to emasculate our National Representatives by terrifying them into the mortal tremor which convulses your own august person. Nor do you stop here! You fling a "Parthian dart" behind you, in your ignominious flight, aimed at the next administration, by declaring that unless those States which are alleged to have passed laws deemed by some unconstitutional, shall repeal these laws, the Southern States will be justified in resisting the Federal Government! Monstrous doctrine! As if every well-instructed school-boy did not know that it is the province of the Supreme Judicature, not that of any particular State, to decide whether laws are or are not unconstitutional! And yet, almost in the same breath, you tell us, despite these local laws, that in every case which has occurred under your administration the Fugitive Slave Law has been enforced! If it be right for two or three hands to contribute to the manufacture of a document signed by one person, surely it is not unreasonable to ask that the signer shall at least read what has been inserted into *his special* "Message" by others:—otherwise strange contrasts of fabric, texture and colour will be apt to strike unpleasantly the public eye. Sir! have you not lent yourself—I should say your high office—to the purposes of one portion of the confederacy in antagonism to the other? Have you not demanded certain concessions by the North, with the threat—"Give them this, or they will destroy your country, and I will let them destroy it!" But not to enter into a consideration of this phase of the question, may I be permitted to ask—Who is it that with Pharisaical scrupulosity refuses to use an item of power with which, as he untruly asserts, he is not clothed by law? Listen, ye disciples of Grotius, of Wheaton, and Vattel! It is the same man who in the famous (I mean infamous) Ostend Manifesto, openly advocated the robbery of Cuba from Spain, provided that robbery were deemed by the United States essential to their interests! He would break all laws, divine and human, national and international, to steal territory, but he would not deviate from the code—no, not "in the estimation of a hair"—to save thirty millions of his fellow-citizens from the peril of anarchy and civil war! But we ask no use of unlawful authority. Not only are you fully invested with authority to punish traitors, but you have solemnly sworn that you will do so. When, unhappily for yourself, your country, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, you were raised to the Presidency of these United States, you took this oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A pretty defender, forsooth, you proved yourself to be on the only, or certainly the most important, occasion which has ever called for your active interposition! Do you ask for your warrant to repress the Rebellion which is now raging in South Carolina? Here it is in language clear as a sunbeam:

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Constit. U. States, Art. II, Sec. 2.

Therefore, he has power to call upon the army and navy of the United States, the militia of each State, and every man in every State, to aid him in punishing offences against the United States.

What is the intended offence of South Carolina, and perhaps of other States? Treason—according to the explicit definition of the Constitution of the United States:—

"Art. III., Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," &c.

Now, is it not certain that "*Treason against the United States*, i. e. that *levying war against the United States*, has occurred in South Carolina, and that traitors are openly enlisted to resist the laws of the United States? And is it not equally certain that it is the duty of the President of the United States (who is now leaving a few hundred of his own soldiers to be murdered by a mob!) to immediately despatch an armed force to punish every traitor in that State, or in any other State? Do you tell us that it is for Congress to decide when the time has arrived to use force in suppression of treason? I answer that the Constitution and the Supreme Court of the United States tell you otherwise:—

"Article 1, Section VIII, Clause 15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

Judicial Constructions.—The act of 1795 which confers power on the President to call forth the Militia in certain exigencies is Constitutional; and the President is the exclusive and final judge whether the exigency has arisen. "Martin v. Mott 12 Wh 19."

Towle's Hist. and Analysis of the Constit. pp. 128, 159.

Now, as you have already declared that traitors in South Carolina are, or soon will be, in a state of open rebellion against the United States, it will not answer to pretend that the exigency has not arisen. Never in the history of rebellion was there a clearer case of duty,—never a more cowardly or criminal neglect of duty! And what is the consequence of the miserable submission to treason preached to us by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States? Other States—no, traitors in and traitors representing other States—now openly avow their intention to "secede" from a government which (and it is no marvel!) they despise; and traitors in and representing New York avow their intention to cut off the city of New York from the State of New York! Let Congress act, and that with vigor, and if our representatives falter for fear of not being able to find an executive arm to carry out the laws—if President and Vice-President refuse to obey the orders of Congress lawfully expressed—let us in our hour of peril be cheered by the public declaration of the General-in-Chief, hoary in the service of his country, that as the President of the United States has abandoned the Constitution and practically deserted his post in the hour of trial, he, Winfield Scott, General-in-Chief of the army of the United States, stands ready, at the bidding of Congress, to carry out the laws of the United States! For it will be seen that the wisdom of our fathers provided for just such an emergency as that which is now upon us. Section 1. Article 2, of the Constitution enacts that

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President and Congress may, by law, provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

"Inability" to discharge the power and duties of his office, the nominal President of the United States has already pleaded. Then let the Constitutional remedy be at once applied. Let General Scott be clothed by Congress with authority to execute the laws, and punish treason and traitors wherever found in this republic!

And as for you, unhappy old man! well had it been for your long abused and now betrayed country, that you had never been born, or had remained in peaceful security engaged in the unostentatious discharge of those humble duties for which alone you are fitted! But obscurity alas, can never more be yours! Should the United States now perish, by your treachery, be assured that when the history of this once glorious confederacy shall be written—this once happy republic, the blessings of which were designed by our fathers for us, for our children, and our children's children,—it shall be told to those children—perhaps distracted by anarchy or manacled by despotism—that when the citadel of Constitutional Liberty was intrusted to your care, you, on the first approach of danger, not only deserted your post, but bound your country hand and foot and basely delivered it to its enemies! Think not, unhappy old man, "to escape the just judgment of God," the indignation of the world, the scorn and loathing of posterity! Surely if any sufferer since the hour of the bitterness of the first fratricide can take up his lamentation, you may well exclaim with him, even as regards this world, only, "My punishment is greater than I can bear!"

But, oh the "something after death!" The meeting with the shades of the great apostles of liberty, who founded and cemented with their blood and tears, the republic which you are about to permit to perish before your eyes! How will you meet the awful gaze, the dread reproach, of Washington, of Franklin, of Hamilton, of Jefferson, of Jackson, when the story of your shame and the destruction of your country's liberties shall be rehearsed in the solemn convocation of the departed! How can you anticipate the damning record of history:—

After eighty years of prosperity achieved by the labors, the sufferings and the blood of thousands, the American Republic fell, without a blow, through the cowardice and treachery of its fifteenth President, James Buchanan! Let it not be added—"and through the criminal supiness of the thirty-sixth Congress!"

ANDREW JACKSNO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
BY PONY EXPRESS.

THE following extract, from a communication by the last express from the East, will not be uninteresting to our readers, as we consider it but due to them that they should be the earliest informed in regard to the progress of our national affairs:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1861.

"The New Year has dawned upon us brightly and pleasantly this morning, and were our country involved in no troubles, and were it not threatened with the evils of a civil war, the year 1861 would be auspiciously begun. But unfortunately this beautiful morning has found our country distracted; the Union, if not already dissolved, is on the verge of dissolution, and everything pertaining to National affairs in the worst confusion.

"When I wrote you last by Pony, I told you of the resignation of Messrs. Cobb and Cass, of the Cabinet, since then Secretary Floyd has resigned.

"Old Buck seems to change with every wind, and will soon have no cabinet left. Cobb left him because Old Buck had determined to enforce the laws in South Carolina; Cass, because he would not enforce them, and now Floyd leaves because Old Buck is disposed to enforce them.

"It is not known certainly yet who will be appointed in Floyd's place.

"Since I wrote you, South Carolina has declared herself independent, and seems determined to go it on her own hook. After the ordinance had been passed, Major Anderson, the officer in command at Fort Moultrie, on Christmas-eve, spiked the guns, burned the carriages, and moved his whole force and supplies to Fort Sumpter, which Gen. Scott says is the strongest fort in the world of its size (!). Anderson left Moultrie because he said he could not maintain himself there with his small force, while in Sumpter he would be invulnerable (although questioned) and could command Moultrie and the whole harbor and city of Charleston (if all parties were willing). The President says the movement was contrary to instructions; but it is thought Scott advised Major Anderson to make it. The movement did not suit the South Carolinians, and they demanded that Anderson should be ordered back to Fort Moultrie; Floyd also insisted on it; but the President declined to order him back, hence Mr. Floyd left in disgust.

"The South Carolinians have taken possession of Fort Moultrie and Fort Pinckney, and also of a Revenue Cutter that was in the harbor, and they are now collecting revenue in the name of the State of South Carolina.

"The U. S. Steamer Harriet Lane has been ordered to Charleston.

"The citizens of Charleston have taken possession of the arsenal at that place with seventy thousand stand of arms.

"The elections in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia have resulted in favor of immediate secession by large majorities.

"Benjamin, of La., made a violent disunion speech in the Senate on the 31st ult., and was hissed by the auditors in the galleries. Douglas speaks to-morrow, and will probably be followed by Seward.

"The Republicans declare they will make no concession; and the Sotherners say the time for compromises is past God only knows what will be the end of all this. Bets are freely offered that Lincoln will never be inaugurated.

"Money matters seem to be as tight as ever; although, in spite of the troubles, state stocks are rising. The five million government loan has all been taken up at 12 per cent. discount."

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
ARREST OF RUSSELL.—FURTHER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, December 25.

Yesterday, Detective Officer Allen returned to this city from New York, accompanied by officer Doudegan, one of Marshal Rynders' aids, as an assistant, and bringing in custody William H. Russell, whose name is mentioned in connection with the late defalcation.

Officer Allen left this city at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with one of his partners, Officer Busher, whom he left in Baltimore on other business, and proceeded immediately through to New York. He had information that a person was dispatched on the same train to notify Russell of his coming, as soon as he arrived in New York, but managed to head off the messenger. Allen went directly to Marshal Rynders for assistance. Marshal R. did not know Russell, or where he stopped, but from the first assisted Allen to the best of his ability. Allen went to the post office with Rynders, and there ascertained where the Pony Express office is located. Allen then went to the express office, leaving Rynders (who would be recognized) on the opposite corner, and inquiring for Mr. Russell, said he had a package to deliver to him in person. The clerk replied that Mr. R. was not in, but was boarding at the Everett House. Allen went there and ascertained that he had taken breakfast two hours earlier than usual that morning (Monday.) Returning to the marshal's office, Allen got the assistance of one of the marshal's aids, and returned to the Pony Express office, where he found Russell, arrested him, carried him to the office of Marshal Rynders, and delivered him into his custody. Russell was then taken before Judge Betts, who remanded him to the custody of Allen, to be taken to Washington for trial. When arrested, Russell appeared to be momentarily excited, but it soon vanished, and he told Officer Allen that he knew he was in New York after him, and had been informed of it that morning.

Upon his arrival here, he was taken to the residence of Captain Goddard, who issued the warrant for his arrest, and thence to jail, where he was committed for a further hearing.

Yesterday afternoon the further hearing was had in the guard-room of the jail, before Justice Goddard—District Attorney Ould appearing for the Government, and Messrs. Davidge, Chilton, and Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., for the defense, assisted by several legal advisers, friends of the prisoner. It resulted in a demand of $500,000 bail, which not being given, Mr. R. was finally placed in custody of the Marshal of the District, to be retained for trial at the Criminal Court.

Among those present at the jail examination were Messrs. R. W. Latham, — Len, of the firm of Suter, Lea & Co.; H. G. Fant, Esq; Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky; Senator Green, of Mo.; Hon. Mr. Parrot, of Kansas; Cornelius Wendell, Esq., and others.

The hearing yesterday was only to fix the amount of bail to be required by the magistrate. Messrs. Davidge and Chilton were sent for as counsel by Mr. Russell, and reached the jail just previous to the commitment.

After Mr. Russell had been placed in custody, of Marshal Selden, he obtained permission from the District Attorney to go to his private house in the first ward, whither he went in charge of Deputy Marshal Phillips, and remained in consultation with several friends until about half-past one o'clock p.m., when he was again conveyed to the jail. He occupies at present the office of Jailor King, and was visited there to-day by a number of friends.

Bailey was bailed on Monday evening after we went to press, in the sum of $3000, the sureties being Mr. Fant, of the firm of Fant, Rittenhouse & Co., bankers, and M. W. Galt, of the firm of Galt & Brothers, jewelers.

It is stated that abstraction of the bonds was known as long ago as Thursday last, it having been at that time communicated by Bailey to Secretary Floyd. Bailey asked the advice of the latter. Secretary Floyd replied that he had no advice to give, but that on Secretary Thompson's return, the matter should be thoroughly investigated. Bailey confessed the whole matter to Secretary Thompson, alledging that he had been led into the commission of the larceny through a desire to save the honor of Mr. Floyd, whose acceptances to a large amount in possession of Mr. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Co., Government contractors, would otherwise have been dishonored, he (Bailey) apprehended. These "acceptances," it appears, are simply memorandems of the amounts which would be due at certain periods to Russell, provided he executed his contracts with the Government, and invoked no liability whatever, they being given to enable him to obtain credit. The records, it is alledged, prove that the existence of these acceptances was unknown to Bailey at the period of the first abstraction of bonds, and that his excuse in reference to Mr. Floyd is merely a subterfuge. Russell asked for these acceptances to show his creditors, to satisfy them of his resources. Similar memorandums have been given to public contractors for several years past.

Those who profess to know the facts in the case say that Mr. Russell, who has been largely engaged in transporting United States stores across the Plains to Utah and beyond, finding himself financially embarrassed more than a year ago, obtained the consent of the Secretary of War to draw upon his Department to the amount of $100,000. The Secretary accepted the draft. Some time afterwards he made a similar request for the same amount, assuring the Secretary that the first draft was taken care of, and the latter supposing that at no time did his obligations amount to over $100,000.

Mr. Kelly, Chief Clerk of the interior Department, is now in New York for the purpose of hunting up the missing bonds and identifying them. The list of bonds missing, as far as can be ascertained, and now believed to be correct, is;

Missouri 6 per cent. coupon bonds	370,000
North Carolina 6 per cent. coupon bonds	357,000
Tennessee 6 per cent. coupon bonds	144,000
	$871,000

THE GREAT GOVERNMENT FRAUD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Further revelation of facts connected with the recent fraud on the government shows that Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co.'s contract has two years to run yet. The acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract for the transportation of army supplies, which Mr. Russell had from time to time used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by other Departments under like circumstances.

Mr. Bailey, in his letter of confession to the Secretary of the Interior, says no officer of the government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined to the persons implicated, and heretofore named.

The bondsmen of Bailey surrendered him to-day, and he is now in jail. As to the bail required of Russell, it having been agreed to take $200,000 outside the jurisdiction of the court, Senator Green and Representatives Woodson and Barret, all of Missouri, have gone his security for this amount. The remaining $300,000 is being made up by citizens of Washington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 27, 1860.

SIR—So much has been said very recently about the policy of this Department in granting acceptances to contractors for transportation across the plains, that I deem it due alike to Congress, the public and myself, to make a short, plain statement of the facts connected with the subject.

At one time in the year 1858, it became absolutely necessary to start large trains of transportation across the plains to Utah, when there was no available means to put those trains in motion. Acceptances were given to contractors then to enable them to start, and they did so. The practice thus begun continued a good while from necessity, and was afterwards followed to afford accomodation to contractors in their very large and extensive work. Their purport is to give preference to the holder when filed in the department, out of any moneys due to contractors.

These acceptances have, until the past autumn, been to large amounts, nor has any complaint whatever, until then, been heard that means were not provided to meet and redeem them. There has never been the least concealment or mystery about this business. It was perfectly known to all who had any interest in knowing anything about it. They have been given only when there was a subsisting contract, out of which means to meet them would certainly arise, and for the execution of which there was an existing appropriation. They are prohibited by no law.

The issue of these acceptances within this month rested upon the following considerations: Those given for the last season's work, and which were held as collateral security in different places, the contractors were anxious to postpone until next season. They represented that this could be done with acceptances, which on their face represented that they would be paid when the money called for was earned by the contractors for next season's work. The strongest assurances were given that this paper was only to go, and certainly to go, by agreement already made, into the hands alone of those banks and firms who then held unpaid acceptances, and for which they were to be substituted, and held as collateral to their own obligations. The pay accruing under this contract for next season will be more than enough to cover the amount of acceptances predicted on it. To insure this stipulation I consented to issue paper only in large amounts, and in the form which would be acceptable, if at all, to those who knew the perfect solvency of the contractors, and who had already money engagements with them to a large amount, and who had, as I was informed, and, as I believed, already consented to and desired the arrangement.

If these promises and faithful engagements had been performed, no difficulty could ever have resulted from the transaction. It could not and would not have misled or deceived any one. No expectation based on it could by any possibility have been disappointed. But the promises made me were not kept—were broken. This paper was, it seems, placed in the hands of the clerk of the Interior, who had abstracted a large amount of securities belonging to the Indian trust fund. Finding this to be the case, I have not hesitated to give an order to cancel and annul all those acceptances. Their perversion has rendered them void and of no effect.

I am gratified to assert a confident belief that no one connected in any way, directly, remotely, in any shape or form, with the duties of the War Department, had any the least connection with or knowledge of this embezzlement, in its inception or its progress.

The issue of this paper resolves itself into a question of administrative consideration alone, I think; and so regarding it, I will be pardoned for adverting very briefly to this aspect of the subject These contractors have by a long series of years of faithful, honest and most efficient services, won the confidence and good feeling of all persons having any connection with the transportation for the army in the country lying beyond our Western settlements. They had never failed in any of their engagements, and had executed many of them under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment They were men of very large wealth and most extensive means, and possessed fully the confidence of all who knew them. It has become latterly pretty evident that but small profits, if any, were likely to be realized from their operations, and this was put into great danger from the recent reverses in money affairs. The revulsions which recently swept over the country have arisen from no cause which business men could be fairly called upon to take the risk of. They have been from political causes, and not from any violated law of commercial or monetary action. Under this evident fact, I was not unwilling to afford these employees of government any assistance likely to save them from serious injury growing out of political disturbances, if that could be done without running any risk of loss to government. I think such a course can derogate nothing from a sound administrative discretion, although the sequel has shown that such confidence has been misplaced.

But there is another and higher public consideration connected with the subject of contracts for transportation, and one which cannot be overlooked with any just appreciation of good administration. Good and thoroughly responsible contractors for transportation across our immense plains are extremely important persons to our little army, and difficult to obtain. There is no other service like it known in the world. Nowhere else on the globe would the idea be entertained of subsisting on army by transporting its supplies overland a distance of a thousand or twelve hundred miles, through an uninhabited wilderness; and yet a very large part of our army is furnished and subsisted by this means. If the present contractors, who have so long and so faithfully performed their work, should fail or become so embarrassed as to be unable to do their work and supply the army, it would result in the loss to the United States of a vast sum of money—probably a million dollars. But the pecuniary loss would be small in comparison with the risk and damage which such a failure would subject our troops to, who are stationed in the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona.

Should any accident befall these men, or any serious inconvenience result to them from the failure of a regular and certain transmission of supplies, it would be difficult to estimate the just indignation which would be heaped upon the head of the ignorant or delinquent officer whose inefficiency had allowed it. Trains necessary for the transportation, to be performed by Russell, Majors and Waddell, could not cost much short of a million dollars, and would require months of industry and activity to prepare. It would be very clear to any one that a wise forecast demands of the government to sustain these contractors by all fair and legitimate means.

I have now nearly brought my administration of the war department to a close, and I will be excused for adverting to it briefly. There is not one branch of the military service which is not in perfect order, as far as any means are afforded of knowing, and they are very complete. Some have been particularly encouraged, and I think improved; discipline is excellent, and the accountability to superior authority in every department could scarcely be excelled.

Strict economy is enforced, and perfect responsibility in all money expenditure is and has been successfully carried into effect. Within four years, since I have presided in this department, not a dollar, I believe, has been lost to the government by embezzlement or theft, and within that time sixty millions of dollars have been disbursed. No system of administration, no line of policy, I think, could reach better results; no system of accountability could be more perfect. These facts I confidently assert, and the department is everywhere full of the proofs of them. I invite any investigation which the House may think proper to institute into any or all of my official acts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Bocock moved that the communication be referred to the select committee appointed to investigate the matter of the abstraction of the Indian trust fund bonds.

Mr. Curtis opposed this course.

Mr. Bocock said that Mr. Curtis could appear as a witness before that committee, and briefly contended that the communication should take that direction as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the committee.

Mr. Curtis denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary of War had made a contract with Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co. without authority of law, to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. Grow raised the point that the Secretary of War has no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. Bocock said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has a right to come here and ask an investigation.

The Speaker said it did not appear to him that, while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications, the heads of the Department could not do so.

Mr. Clemens referred to the act of 1808 to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have no right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. Grow did not consider that law to be applicable to the case.

The communication was referred to the select committee on the abstraction of the bonds.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duties on imports. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, presented the memorial of the people of Utah praying admission into the Union. A State constitution accompanied the memorial.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
JANUARY, 1861.

☽ Full Moon, 26d. 9h. 39m., a.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	SUN SLOW MIN. SEC.	MOON SETS. H. M.	MOON'S PLACE
20	*Sun*	7 20	5 31	1 31	1 45	neck
21	*Mon.*	7 19	5 41	1 47	2 58	neck
22	*Tues.*	7 19	5 51	2 4	3 50	neck
23	*Wed*	7 18	5 61	2 19	4 41	arms
24	*Thu.*	7 17	5 71	2 32	5 51	arms
25	*Fri.*	7 16	5 81	2 46	6 39	breast
26	*Sat.*	7 15	5 91	2 59	Rises.	breast

PHENOMENA, &c.

Jan. 22—☾ runs high.
Jan. 24—☌ sets 10h. 50m.
Jan. 26—☿ ☌ ☽

Married:

At Payson City, on the 25th ult., by Elder W. J. Jolley, MR. F. M. JOLLEY and MISS REBECCA JANE HEAD, both of Payson.

At West Weber, on Jan 1st, by Elder Alfah Wardsworth, MR. JUSTIN T. GROVER, of North Ogden, and MISS SARAH REBECCA COLE, of West Weber.

At Provo City, on the 10th Jan., 1861, by Elder James Bird, MR. JAMES DUNN, of Lake City, to MISS HANNAH FIELDING, of G. S. L. City.

Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WM. HOWARD and H. E. BOWRING, as Tanners, Harness and Shoe Makers, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are required to settle forthwith.

All accounts for settlement may be found at the Tannery, or at H. E. Bowring's Saddler's Shop, corner Main Street.

WM. HOWARD.
H. E. BOWRING.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 9, 1861. 4-t

LOOK OUT FOR SPARKS.

YE who own a Horse,
Take notice: winter is now here, of course;
And if you'd have your stallion safely go
Through mud, and frost, and snow,
Then get him shod at once all round,
At my own shop where I am found
From early dawn till late twilight,
Shoeing horses with all my might.
Yes, get him shod at once, as I can do it,
And you and horse will never rue it.

The thorough instructions the Subscriber has received from two of the most celebrated veterinary surgeons of Edinburgh, together with forty-five years' experience, warrants him not to be inferior to any workman in the Territory. He may always be found at the old stand in Groesbeck's buildings, east of the Post Office, at the sign of the BIG SHOE. Work will be done on the shortest notice at reasonable terms for cash, store pay or produce.

15-tf JAMES RICHARDSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of JOHN L. BUTLER, deceased, are requested to call and settle immediately; and all persons having claims against the said estate, will please present them for payment, as we wish to settle up as soon as possible.

CAROLINE & KINION T. BUTLER,
Administrators.

Spanish Fork.

P.S. The Probate Court of Utah County granted the letters of administration. 15 3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

DISSOLVED by mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN R. BLANCHARD and JOHN BARNARD, of Farmington, Davis County, U. T., this 29th December, 1860.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay same to John P. Barnard forthwith, and any individuals having claims upon the aforesaid firm, will forward same immediately to John P. Barnard or P. C. Merrill for examination and settlement.

January 9, 1861.

Just Published, Price 5 cents,

THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR
For 1861.

THE Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

WEST AND HAMMOND,
Manufacturers of Leather, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, &c., Ogden City.

THEY are prepared to fill orders in their line at short notice. Produce, Bark and Oil taken in exchange. A liberal price paid for Hides in the articles manufactured in the establishment or in store pay. 12-tf

WANTED.

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

THE LAST
NEW STORE.

WE have commenced business first door north of Townsend's Hotel, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City, under the name and style of

CHISLETT & CLARK.

Our friends and all who want CHEAP GOODS, of the best quality, are requested to

GIVE US A CALL.

Our Stock consists of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Notions, and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

for which we will take Cash, Grain, Butter, Rags and Pork.

☞ First door north of Townsend's Hotel.

JOHN CHISLETT,
JOHN CLARK

14-3

Fresh Arrival
OF
NEW
GOODS.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS!

J. CALISHER & CO.

BEG to inform the public that they are in receipt of a shipment of

NEW GOODS,

Per Crisman's Last Train,

And are determined to conduct their business hereafter on the principle of

"Live and let Live."

They have just received a choice and well-selected

STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
STAPLE GOODS,
AND
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

French and American Prints, Hickories, Denims, Jeans, Flannels, Domestics, Tickings, Furniture Prints;

Brass Kettles; Tobacco;

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' SHOES;

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Notions; Jewelry, &c., &c.

We call the attention of all wishing to save, to favor us with their call and examine our stock and prices.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

On view of the requirements of the country, we have just imported a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved and fuel-saving patterns. Come and see them.

6-tf J. CALISHER & CO.

GLOBE
BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

COOPERAGE!!!

South west Corner of Main and Emigration Streets, rear of S. J. Lee's Gunsmith Shop.

G. P. BURNETT

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Kaw-ons with a large stock of Cooper timber, seasoned in the stave, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

MEAT CASKS warranted tight, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Fire-wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

CASH, STORE PAY and BARTER at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B.'s Cooper Ware always on Sale at Clements' "PANTECONICON," Main Street. Prices to suit the times. 9 3m

NEW GOODS
FROM THE EAST.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their

LARGE STOCK
OF
GOODS,

Just received from the East, which consists of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS
Millinery Goods,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
GOLDEN ERA
COOK STOVES;
A FULL STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES

All of the above goods we invite the public to examine

Quality and Prices.

s1-tf J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

THE MOUNTAINEER
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE,

Basement Story of the Council House,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,
Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,
Executed to order, at fair Prices.

Original Poetry.

THE LORD'S LOVING KINDNESS.

"But let him that glorieth, glory in this, that I am the Lord which exerciseth loving-kindness."—JEREMIAH ix, 24.

"My loving-kindness is better than life."—PSALM lxiii, 3.

My Father, I presume to raise
My humble tributs to thy praise;
To thank thee for thy mercies past—
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how vast!

Now, memory with her silken wing
Delights o'er years rolled by to fling,
That incense which from thee I drew;
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how true!

When youth and flowers were round my path,
Thy face revealed no gleam of wrath;
Thy spirit brought the sunshine down,
Thy loving kindness was my crown!

My loved instructors sent from God
Now rest beneath the dabled sod,
Parents, who taught me to revere
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how dear!

Which riper years adorned my brow,
When quickened pulse and heart a-glow
Made life divine, I love to greet
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how sweet!

Ten thousand times when trial swept
Across my pathway, right and left,
By thy ideat hand I have withstood;—
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how good!

And still as time rolls on space,
I prove my weakness, prove thy grace,
And truth still prompts the rising song,
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how strong!

Do thou, oh Father, still inspire,
Amid temptation's hottest fire;
In life or death give me to see
Thy loving kindness, Oh, how free!

When heaven and earth shall meet their doom,
And man emerge from each dark tomb,
I with thy Saints would wish this prize,
Thy loving kindness in the skies!

W. W. N.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 1st, 1861.

Gleanings.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS.—1. Refusing to take a newspaper, 2. Taking a newspaper and not pay for it. 3. Not advertising. 4. Getting married without sending any of the wedding cake, or golden dollar. 5. Making a printing office a loafing place. 6. Reading the manuscript in the compositor's hand. 7. Sending abusive letters to the editor. For the first and second offences, no absolution can be granted. The fourth is unpardonable. The fifth is death by law. For the balance, dispensation can be received by especial agreement.—*Ex.*

BEARD AND MOUSTACHE AMONG THE CLERGY.—The beard and moustache appear to be gaining ground among the clergy, to whom they have until lately been forbidden vanities. The Boston *Herald* states that on one occasion, of late, there were three full-bearded ministers in the pulpit of Park street Church. It was a goodly sight, having a truly apostolic look. Military ardor also begins to show itself among those who have usually been debared, by their cloth, from warlike occupations, although chaplains, in revolutionary times, occasionally wielded the sword or musket. It is stated that the Wilks Guard, a military company in Washington, Ga., have elected the Rev. G. G. Norman, of the Methodist Church, Captain, in place of their late Captain, Hon. I. T. Irvin.

A FRENCH STORY OF AN ENGLISH HEIRESS.—Mr. Larcher supplies this anecdote for the information of the lovers of truth: "Some years since, a rich citizen of London died, and left Miss B., who did not at all know him, a fortune mounting up to several millions. No one would be able to imagine the motive of this unexpected munificence. "I beg," he wrote, "Miss B. to accept the gift of my entire fortune, too small to express the inexpressible sensations which, for three years, the contemplation of her adorable nose has given me." Fearing some error of mystification, Miss B. inquired of the lawyers, who came to get her signature for the acceptance of the legacy, if the testator was interred? "No," replied they. "Then conduct me to him!" Here the astonishment became general. "It is he!" cries Miss B., on uncovering the face of the deceased. It is the man who for three years pursued me with his compliments and his verses in honor of my nose! At Hyde-park at Coventgarden, he was always before me, and incessantly staring!" Miss B. deigned to accept the millions."—Dickens' *All the Year Round.*

Varieties.

In politics, merit is rewarded by the possession's being raised, as a target, to be shot at.

If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one; if you would not have a thing known of you, don't do it.

If you want to have a man for your friend, never get the ill-will of his wife.

He who marries a lady for her fine teeth will be likely to find himself bitten.

The only persons who are always dignified are those who are always dull.

Punch says that Garibaldi is an Irishman, and was born in Cork or Connemara, it is not certain which; and, after his father, was christened Richard Murphy, a name which he has now converted to Dick Tator!

MEDICINES OF THE SHETLANDERS.—Their popular recipes are scurvy-grass for cutaneous complaints, buttermilk for dropsy, shells of whelks calcined and pounded for dyspepsia, and a variety of steatite (a soft unctuous, mineral, used for statuary and decorative purposes) for abrasions, wounds and ulcers.

A husband advertises thus. "My wife, Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, anybody can do so if they see fit; for as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely I'll pay her'n."

"I think you must allow," said a pompous gentleman, "that my jests are very fair." "Sir, your jests are like yourself," was the quick retort, "their age makes them respectable."

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
M86

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act for the final Adjustment of Private Land Claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representatives of any person or persons who claim any lands lying within the States of Florida, Louisiana, or Missouri, by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title, emanating from any foreign government, bearing date prior to the cession to the United States of the territory out of which said States were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty or had the actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands so claimed are situated, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make application for the confirmation of their title to the lands so claimed, in the manner following, to wit: they shall file notices in writing, together with the evidence in support of their claims, before the commissioners hereinafter designated, within whose district the lands claimed may be situated, together with a brief abstract of the title of the claimant, and copies of the plats of survey thereof, whenever such surveys have been made and are within the possession of the claimant, and accompanied with a sworn statement by the claimant of the lands supposed to be covered by his claim, according to the legal divisions and sub-divisions of the surveys made by the United States, if the land claimed is included in any surveys so made; and the said notices, evidence, and the decisions of the commissioners thereon, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, a transcript of which shall, from time to time, be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices in the States of Florida and Louisiana, within their respective land districts, and the recorder of land titles for the city of Saint Louis, for the State of Missouri, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to hear and decide, under such instructions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in conformity with this act, and according to justice and equity and the principles hereinafter established, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims within the districts aforesaid as come within the provisions of this act; they shall have power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of and examine witnesses, demand and obtain from the proper officers all public records in which grants of land, warrants, orders of survey, or other evidence of claims to land derived from any foreign government may have been recorded, and shall make a report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the claims so presented to them for decision, dividing said claims into separate classes in the manner hereinafter provided, and giving their opinion whether such claims ought to be confirmed or rejected.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims so presented and passed upon by the Commissioners as aforesaid, shall be by them divided in their report into three distinct classes, as follows, viz:

Number one shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed, where the lands claimed have been in possession and cultivation by the private claimants or those under whom they derive title for a period of at least twenty years preceding the date of filing the claim, by virtue of some grant, concession, or order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title emanating from some foreign government which held or claimed sovereignty or jurisdiction over the territory in which the lands claimed are situated, and where the title emanating from such foreign government bears date anterior to the cession of said territory to the United States.

Number two shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed, where the lands are claimed under written evidence of title, as above provided in class *number one*, but where there has been no actual possession and cultivation of the land claimed for a period of at least twenty years prior to the filing of the claim.

Number three shall contain all claims which, in their opinion, ought to be rejected, whether from defect of proof, suspicion of fraud based on probable ground, uncertainty of location, vagueness of description, or any other cause sufficient, in their opinion, to justify such rejection: *Provided*, That in no case shall such commissioners embrace in said classes *number one* and *number two* any claim which has been heretofore presented for confirmation before any board of commissioners, or other public officers acting under authority of Congress, and rejected as being fraudulent, or procured or maintained by fraudulent or improper means; nor shall any such claim be received or considered by the commissioners which has been already twice rejected on the merits by previous boards.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the said Commissioner shall approve the report of the commissioners in cases embraced in classes *number one* or *number two*, he shall report the same to Congress for its action; and whenever the said Commissioner shall approve the report in cases embraced in class *number three*, the rejection of the claim so acted on shall be final and conclusive, and the land embraced within the claim shall be considered and treated as other public lands belonging to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims comprehended within any of the three classes aforesaid, on which there shall be disapproval by the Commissioner of the report made by the boards of commissioners aforesaid, shall be reported to Congress for its action and final decision thereon.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall appear that lands claimed, and the title to which may be confirmed under the provisions of this act, have been sold in whole or in part by the United States prior to such confirmation, or where the surveyor-general of the district shall ascertain that the same cannot be surveyed and located, the party in whose favor the title is confirmed shall have the right to enter upon any of the public lands of the United States a quantity of land equal in extent to that sold by the government: *Provided*, That said entry be made only on lands subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and as far as may be possible in legal divisions and subdivisions, according to the surveys made by the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any claim is presented for confirmation under the provisions of this act which has heretofore been presented before any board of commissioners under authority of Congress, the facts reported as proven by the former board shall be taken as true *prima facie*; and the evidence offered before such former board, and remaining of record, shall be admitted on the examination of the claims made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no land claimed under the provisions of this act shall be offered for sale, or otherwise disposed of by the officers of the United States, until the final decision shall be made on the validity of such claim; and in no case where land is possessed or cultivated by private persons shall it be entered upon or surveyed as public land, or offered for sale, without previous notice given to those in possession, requiring them to present their claims for confirmation; and if within sixty days from the date of such notice such claim shall not have been filed, then the proper officers of the government may proceed to the survey or sale of such lands as public lands, without prejudice, however, to the legal rights of the possessor or claimant, if any he have.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That before the boards of commissioners shall be required to receive for record any notice, paper, evidence of title, or testimony, in support of any claim, the claimant shall pay to said board the sum of twenty-five cents for every hundred words required to be recorded, which shall be in full consideration for the recording and the transcript required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That at the commencement of each regular session of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make report of all that has been done under the provisions of this act by the several officers charged with its execution.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case of such a claim to lands as is hereinbefore in the first section of this act mentioned, where the lands claimed have not been in possession of and cultivated by the original claimant or claimants, or those holding title under him or them, for the period of twenty years aforesaid, and where such lands are claimed by complete grant or concession, or order of survey duly executed, or by other mode of investiture of the title thereto in the original claimant or claimants, by separation thereof from the mass of the public domain, either by actual survey or definition of fixed natural and ascertainable boundaries or initial points, courses and distances, by the competent authority, prior to the cession to the United States of the territory in which said lands were included, or where such title was created and perfected during the period while the foreign governments from which it emanated claimed sovereignty over or had the actual possession of such territory; the person or persons, his, her, or their heirs, devisees, legal representatives or grantees, so claiming such lands, may, at their option, instead of submitting their claim to the officer or officers hereinbefore mentioned, proceed by petition in any district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction the lands or any part of the lands claimed may lie, unless such claim comes within the purview of the third section of this act; to which petition the United States shall be made defendant, and it shall be verified by the oath of the party or parties, and conform to the provisions of section one of this act, and to the practice of such court in chancery, and the attorney of the United States for such district shall defend against the same for the United States; and the court shall decide the claim valid or invalid according to the principles established in this act, and decree accordingly. If the decree be against the United States, an appeal shall be entered to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if it be against the claimant or claimants, he or they may take an appeal directly to that court, as of right and course, without affidavit or security other than for costs; and the same shall be adjudged *de novo* in the Supreme Court as in other cases of Appeals thereto in chancery, and as equity and justice and the principles aforesaid may require; which decision shall be final, and patent shall thereupon issue, if the claim be adjudged valid, for so much of the lands claimed as remain unsold; and for so much as may have been sold, the provisions of section six of this act shall apply and be in force.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and remain in force during the term of five years, unless sooner repealed by Congress; and all claims presented or sued upon, according to the provisions of this act, within the said term of five years, may be prosecuted to final determination and decision, notwithstanding the said term of five years may have expired before such final determination and decision.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act in relation to Mission Claims at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the missionary claims referred to in the fourth section of the act of twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act providing for the examination and settlement of claims for land at the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan," and reported upon by the register and receiver at Sault Ste. Marie, pursuant to said act, shall be entitled to recognition and confirmation in the same manner and on the same terms as claims of individuals therein provided for; and upon the final approval of the said claims, as provided in the eighth section of the act aforesaid, patents shall be issued therefor.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CXC.—*An Act in relation to Malicious Injuries to, and Trespasses upon, Public and Private Property, within the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly, and without cause, in the District of Columbia, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise injure any fruit or other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament, or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously destroy, mutilate, or otherwise injure any statuary, monument, or other work of art, standing or being on land not his own, or shall maliciously break down or injure any fence enclosing or belonging to another's land, or shall maliciously sever from the freehold of another any product thereof, or anything attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, in said District, without color of right, shall wilfully commit any trespass by cutting down or destroying any timber or wood standing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood cut down or lying on such land or by digging up or carrying away any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf, or mould from such land, or any roots, fruit, or plant there being, or by cutting down or carrying away any grass, hay, grain or corn standing, or being on such land, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than sixty days, or by a fine not exceeding sixty dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, in said District, without color of right, shall wilfully commit any trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another, with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not more than forty days, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases mentioned in the preceding sections, saving, however, to any party convicted before such justice, the right to a trial by jury on his appeal to the criminal court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person convicted before a justice of the peace of any offence named in this act, and appealing therefrom, shall be committed to abide the sentence of the criminal court, until he shall recognize, with sureties, in such reasonable sum as the justice shall require, with condition to appear at said court, there to prosecute his appeal and to abide sentence thereon. On such appeal being taken and bond filed, the justice shall make a copy of the conviction and other proceedings in the case and transmit the same, together with the recognizance, to the clerk of the criminal court.

APPROVED, June 22, 1860.

CHAP. CC. *An Act providing for the Erection of a Post Office in the City of Philadelphia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the if premises agreed to be purchased by the United States from the American Philosophical Society as a site for a court-house, mentioned in the said third section, should fail to sell on account of any defect or qualification in the title thereto, that then the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," for the purchase and payment of the same, together with the unexpended balance of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, for the purpose of making alterations to the building thereby authorized to be purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for completing and furnishing the said building purchased of the said Bank of Pennsylvania and to adapt it to the use of a post-office, at Philadelphia, shall be applied to carrying out the provisions of the fourth section of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the following manner, viz: first, for the purchase of the lots mentioned and described in the said fourth section as the Bailey and Levy lots at prices not exceeding the sums in the said fourth section mentioned, and then for the construction of a building on the said lots suitable for a post-office and court-house: *Provided*, That the said property purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania be sold at a price not less than one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCI. *An act authorizing the issue of a Register for the Brig "Charles H. Jordan."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a register for brig "Charles H. Jordan" of Boston: *Provided*, that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said Secretary that said brig was found derelict on the high seas, without a name, and subsequently sold by order of the United States district court for Massachusetts, and purchased by Charles W. Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCII. *An Act to authorize the Location of certain Warrants for Bounty Lands heretofore issued.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued under the authority of the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved the twenty seventh day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty two, and of the several acts reviving the same, approved the twenty sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty eight and the eighth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty four, may be located, in conformity with the general laws in force at any time within three years from the date of this act; and that all entries and locations made with such warrants since the twenty sixth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall be as valid and effectual as if the several acts aforesaid had not then expired.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCIII. *An act to authorize the Reissue of Land Warrants in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that any certificate or warrant, issued in pursuance of any law of the United States granting bounty land, has been lost or destroyed, whether the same had been sold and assigned by the warantee or not, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause a new certificate or warrant of like tenor to be issued in lieu thereof; which new certificate or warrant may be assigned, located, and patented in like manner as other certificates or warrants for bounty land are now authorized by law to be assigned, located, and patented; and in all cases where warrants have been, or may be, reissued, the original warrant, in whose ever hands it may be, shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and the assignment thereof, if any there be, fraudulent; and no patent shall ever issue for any land located therewith, unless such presumption of fraud in the assignment be removed by due proof that the same was executed by the warrantee in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect as he may deem necessary and proper in order to protect the government against imposition and fraud by persons claiming the benefit of this act; *and*, and all laws and parts of laws for the punishment of false swearing and frauds against the United States are hereby made applicable to false swearing and fraud under this act.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

CHAP. CCIV. *An Act to authorize Notaries Public in the District of Columbia to take Acknowledgments of Deeds of Conveyance of Real and Personal Estate therein.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the powers conferred upon a justice or justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by the existing laws, in the acknowledgment of deeds for the conveyance of real or personal estate, may hereafter be exercised by any notary-public duly appointed within said District of Columbia, and when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary public, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before a justice or justices of the peace of said District.

APPROVED, June 23, 1860.

Advertisements.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal. Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Springville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. e3-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LOOK HERE.

WE have got the SHOE PEG MACHINE in operation, under the superintendence of Silver & Forbes, 10th Ward, and can supply the market at our residence in Emigration St., 12th Ward, or at W. Foster's, Soap Maker, East Temple Street, and will take leather, store pay, wheat, corn, and vegetables, in pay.
11-tf A. TAYLOR & SONS.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
STATIONERY,
CROCKERY WARE,
And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!
THE
PURE POTEEN
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT
THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, corn, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!
GOODS! GOODS!
GOODS,
Cheaper, Still Cheaper!
IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY,
AT
WALKER BROTHERS',
East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,
AND
Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1s-tf

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
Goods,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.

1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.

Fifty Eight Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.

1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

DUSTIN AMY,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham & Co.,

WISHES to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received
A CHOICE LOT
OF
GOODS;
Consisting of an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Gents', Ladies' and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
&c., &c.

The Goods consist, in part, of
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Soap, Tobacco and Candles;
Prints, Factory, Cloth, Denims, and Cotton Yarn,
POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS.
Also, a choice assortment of
LIQUORS,
Consisting of
Champagne, Brandies, Bourbon Whisky, &c., &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
In great variety.
TIN WARE,
COPPER WARE,
AND
Japanned Ware,
In abundance.
ALSO, PLOWS, SCYTHES & AXES.

Also for Sale, WAGONS, OXEN and COWS, and produce of all kinds.

D. AMY wishes to state that he will close out his entire Stock as soon as possible; and in order to do this, will offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers. Give him a call and see if you cannot be suited in quality and price before going elsewhere.

D. AMY is fully prepared with tools and first class Workmen, to execute all kind of work in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

Jobbing done on the shortest notice. 11-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—At A. Taylor & Sons' old Stand, next door south of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

HOWARD & BOWRING,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.

Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.

A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil. All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
(SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.)

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DEBB

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps,
Oils, Perfumeries, Combs,
Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

R. G. ERICKSON

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his
Tailor's Shop,
to the next door south of Ballou, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting done on reasonable terms.

A large quantity of heavy cloth always on hand.

Buckskins wanted immediately. 1-tf

Labor is Wealth—Persevere & Prosper.
D. J. ROSS,
SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that his shop is in the POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS, on 2nd South Street, where he will continue to serve his customers with whatever they need in his line. All kinds of produce taken in pay. 1-tf

JOHN TAYLOR,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business next door north of Jno. M. Bowen's Store, west side of East Temple St., and having had many years of practical experience in the art of cutting and making up the most fashionable garments, feels confident by expected orders in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Cutting done to order. 1-tf